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to the fact, which he supports with a few illustrations, that Mexico supplemented West Point and Annapolis as a training school for the Civil War.

The reader will find in this clear, lively account of our first war with Mexico many parallels with our recent troubles; to do this the author seems to have made a special point. The book is of value also as a reference work having a handy index of seven pages.

The Great Revival in the West, 1797-1805. By Catharine C. Cleveland. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1915. Pp. 215.

This little volume is the result of Miss Cleveland's studies for the doctorate degree in the Department of History at the University of Chicago. The subject is the Protestant religious awakening in the middle west known as the Kentucky Revival. The voices of Protestant ministers were not heard in the Indiana and Illinois territory until more than 100 years after the advent of the first Jesuit missionary, and naturally the only religious activity in that country prior to 1800 was Catholic. In Miss Cleveland's discussion of the early religious conditions the work of the missionary priests is scarcely mentioned. The revival leaders headed by the Presbyterian, James McGready, their methods and teachings are described and the culmination of the movement are the subjects of the second and third chapters; and the concluding chapters contain an account of the bodily exercises and emotional features which characterized the revival meetings and their influence upon the religious and social life of the regions affected. These pages are the most interesting to the general reader.

Miss Cleveland relates many instances of the peculiar physical manifestations and bodily exercises, the singing and dancing, jerking and muscular contortions of the people induced through religious frenzy generated by the exhortations of the preachers. The persons so affected were generally women and children in the humbler walks of life; the better educated, excepting in rare instances, were not in sympathy with the revival and took but

small part in the exercises. The author dismisses as improbable the idea of supernatural agencies in the phenomena and explains them as psychological reactions to stimuli or pathological conditions similar to epilepsy, chorea, hysteria or ecstasy, the nervous diseases caused by continual mental excitement. It was this period of revival which caused many dissensions in the Protestant sects, notably among the Presbyterians. Of the results Miss Cleveland writes: "Undoubtedly the extravagances which characterize the Great Revival in the West did much to degrade, in the minds of the more thoughtful, the very ideals so vehemently insisted upon by its earnest promoters. . . . Making all due allowance for the excessive stress laid upon the emotional side of religious life, yet it remains clear that the Great Revival stimulated the religious life of the country as a whole, and did much to develop the region west of the Alleghanies." Supplemented by four maps and eight appendices containing contemporary accounts of the revival, the book represents an exhaustive search of available sources and is doubtless an accurate and impartial study of a phase of American history hitherto unexplored.

Introduction to American History. By Woodburn and Moran.
New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1916. Pp. vi + 302.

Our distance from the Old World, and the American idea and attitude of self sufficiency cause us to forget our European origin and account for the small amount of attention the average young student gives to this fact when studying the history of America; we are prone to look upon our history as beginning with the landing of the Mayflower, forgetting that it is but a continuation of that of Europe, just as we forget that our civilization is based on European civilization, differing from it only in the manner of its development. The purpose of this small volume by James Albert Woodburn and Thomas Francis Moran, both professors of history, the foremost at the University of Indiana and the latter at Purdue University, is to give to the child about to study American History, this European background.

The book begins with a chapter on the Dawn of History in